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Common systems administrator skillsLinux, 7%Troubleshoot, 7%Windows, 5%Linux Server, 6%Database, 5%Technical Support, 4%PowerShell, 3%Common linux administrator skillsPython, 7%Windows, 5%Linux Servers, 4%Bash, 4%Red Hat, 4%OS, 3% Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a
better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of
our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. A career in information technology can be rewarding and offer a stable income. If you're interested in working in this field, you may be wondering what the difference is between a Linux administrator and a Windows administrator. Both positions are responsible
for managing computer systems, but the duties and required skills vary. In this article, we compare and contrast these two positions, and we provide information on what you can expect in each role. Linux Administrators are responsible for the day-to-day maintenance and upkeep of a company's Linux-based systems. They install, configure and
troubleshoot Linux software and hardware. They also manage user accounts, permissions and security settings. Linux Administrators work closely with other IT staff to ensure that the company's systems are running smoothly and efficiently. They also create and maintain documentation for all of the company's Linux-based systems. Windows
Administrators are responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of computer systems that run the Windows operating system. They install updates and security patches, troubleshoot issues, manage user accounts and permissions, and monitor system performance. Windows Administrators may also be responsible for configuring and managing
network servers, storage systems, and email servers. In larger organizations, Windows Administrator and a Windows administrator and a Windows administrator and a Windows administrator. Although both roles have responsibility for managing and maintaining
computer systems, the duties involved differ. A Linux administrator manages software applications on a system, while a Windows administrator typically performs tasks like installing and configuring operating systems and software packages, while a Windows administrator handles
tasks like network administrator's job duties are more technical in nature, as they involve coding and scripting to perform functions like automating processes and troubleshooting issues. A Windows administrator's job duties are more managerial, as they involve overseeing teams of IT professionals and
providing direction regarding projects. Linux administrators typically need a bachelor's degree in computer science or another related field. They might also pursue certifications to show their proficiency in Linux systems, such as the LPIC-1 from the Linux Professional Institute (LPI). Many Linux administrators start their careers as system
administrators or network administrators before moving into more specialized roles. Windows administrators usually need a bachelor's degree in computer science or a related field as well. They might also earn Microsoft Certified Solutions Associate (MCSA) certification, which shows employers that they know how to use Windows Server and other
Microsoft products. Many Windows administrators start their careers as system administrators or network administrators before moving into more specialized roles. Linux administrators start their careers as system administrators before moving into more specialized roles.
customers via email or phone calls. Windows administrators usually work in an office environment, but they may also travel to customer locations. They often collaborate with other IT professionals and communicate with customers via email or phone calls. Both Linux administrators usually work in an office environment, but they may also travel to customer locations. They often collaborate with other IT professionals and communicate with customers via email or phone calls.
solving and customer service. However, because Linux and Windows are two different types of operating systems, each administrator needs to have a deep understanding of how their respective operating system works in order to
manage the system. They also need to understand how to install and configure software on the system. Windows administrators, on the other hand, need to be able to troubleshoot common Windows issues, such as blue screens of
death and registry errors. Linux administrators earn an average salary of $94,596 per year, while Windows administrators earn an average salary of $83,054 per year. Both of these salaries may vary depending on the size of the company at which you work, location of your job and the level of experience you have prior to pursuing either position., the
free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,590 active editors 7,027,643 articles in English Don Bradman, the Australia and England. The match was played at Lord's in London between 24 and 29 June 1948. Australia won the match
by 409 runs to take a 2-0 lead, meaning that England would need to win the remaining three matches to regain The Australian captain Don Bradman (pictured) won the third morning; the Australian paceman Ray
Lindwall took 5/70. Australia reached 460/7 in their second innings before Bradman declared, setting England a target of 596. The hosts reached 106/3 at stumps on the fourth day, but then collapsed on the final morning to be all out for 186, handing Australia a 409-run victory. The leading English batsman Len Hutton was controversially dropped for
the following match. The match set a new record for the highest attendance at a Test in England. (Full article...) Recently featured: Daily News Building Hippocampus Red (Taylor Swift album) Archive By email More featured articles About Ophicleide ... that the ophicleide (example pictured) was used in early British brass bands in the 19th century
before being replaced by the euphonium? ... that, at the 1964 Summer Olympics, high jumper Henri Elendé placed first in the qualifiers and placed last in the final? ... that the audience at the premiere of the film Viet Flakes unknowingly controlled the projection equipment through their physical responses to images of the Vietnam War? ... that to get
to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through an airport while bullets were being fired? ... that Robert Baker Park in Baltimore was named after Robert Lewis Baker, whose personal garden was recreated at the city's Flower and Garden Show the year after his death? ... that Kathleen O'Melia's conversion to the Catholic
Church so embarrassed the Anglican Church in Vancouver that there are almost no references to it in primary sources? ... that a 1995 demonstration of the 1969-era AL1 microprocessor using Nintendo Entertainment System cartridges successfully challenged Texas Instruments on the microprocessor? ... that it took a two-year "campaign"
from future NFL player Fred Shirey, his friends and coaches for Shirey's father to allow him to try out for his high school team? ... that the reconstructed ancestral language of the Siouan languages had two sounds that linguists call "funny w" and "funny r"? Archive Start a new article Ozzy Osbourne Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the
lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine
timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Bryan Braman Phoebe Asiyo Gary Karr Claus Peymann Wayne Thomas Andrea Gibson Nominate an article July 24: Pioneer Day in Utah, United States (1847) Depiction of the Albanian revolt of 1910 1411 - Scottish clansmen led by Donald of Islay, Lord of the Islaes, and Alexander Stewart, Earl of
Mar, fought the Battle of Harlaw near Inverurie, Scotland. 1910 - Ottoman forces of the Arab Kingdom of Syria were defeated by a French army moving to occupy the territory allocated to them by the San Remo
conference. 1923 - The Treaty of Lausanne was signed to settle part of the partition of the Ottoman Empire, establishing the boundaries of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. 2019 - Boris Johnson became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after winning the Conservative Party leadership election. Martin Van Buren (d. 1862)Zelda Fitzgerald
(b. 1900) Nayib Bukele (b. 1981) Hamzah Haz (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 23 July 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The emperor angelfish family Pomacanthus imperator) is a species in the marine angelfish family Pomacanthus imperator angelfish family Pomacanthus imperator angelfish family Pomacanthus imperator angelfish family Pomacanthus imperator) is a species in the marine angelfish family Pomacanthus imperator and pomacanthus impe
and the Austral Islands. Adults are found in areas where there is a rich growth of corals on clear lagoon, channel, or seaward reefs, at depths between the juveniles and the adults. The juveniles have a dark blue body, which is marked with concentric
curving lines, alternating between pale blue and white, while adults are striped with blue and yellow horizontal stripes, a light blue face with a dark blue mask over the eyes and a yellow caudal fin. It can attain a maximum total length of around 40 centimetres (16 inches). This adult emperor angelfish was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of
Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Amália Rodrigues Atari video game burial Southern scrub robin Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia.
is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia projects. CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia projects.
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Deutsch Español פֿוֹע Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Еλληνικά Esperanto Euskara פֿוֹע אַ עברית אַ לעוועה פֿוֹע אַ בוית בארות האַ בוית בארות האַ בארית בארות האַ בארית בארות האַ בארים בארי
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19th century 20th century 20th century Decades 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s Years 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 vte September 14: Mexico City, capital of Mexico, is captured by U.S. troops led by General Winfield Scott. May 8: Earthquake in Japan kills 8,600 people. 1847 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music
By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany Mexico New Zealand Norway Portugal South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births
Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Category Works vte 1847 in various calendar 12600 Armenian calendar 1263-1254 Berber
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Nanakshahi calendar 379Thai solar calendar 3
localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 4 - Samuel Colt sells his first revolver pistol to the U.S. government. January 13 - The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican-American War in California. January 13 - The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican-American War in California Territory. January 17 - St. Anthony Hall fraternity is founded at
Columbia University, New York City. January 30 - Yerba Buena, California, is renamed San Francisco. February 5 - A rescue effort, called the First Relief, leaves Johnson's Ranch to save the ill-fated Donner Party of California-bound migrants who became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada earlier this winter. Some have resorted to survival by
cannibalism. February 22 - Mexican-American War: Battle of Buena Vista - 5,000 American troops under General Zachary Taylor use their superiority in artillery to drive off 15,000 Mexican troops under Antonio López de Santa Anna, defeating the Mexicans the next day. February 25 - State University of Iowa is founded in Iowa City, Iowa. March
The state of Michigan formally abolishes the death penalty. Faustin Soulouque is elected President of Haiti. March 4 - The 30th United States forces under General Winfield Scott invade Mexico near Veracruz. March 14 - Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro
della Pergola, in Florence, Italy, March 29 - Mexican-American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott take Veracruz after a siege. March - The first known publication of the classic joke "Why did the chicken cross the road?" occurs in The Knickerbocker, or New-York Monthly Magazine.[1] April 5 - The world's first municipally-
(which continues until July 23). April 25 - The Exmouth, carrying Irish emigrants from Derry bound for Quebec, is wrecked off Islay, with only three survivors from more than 250 on board.[3] May 7 - In Philadelphia, the American Medical Association (AMA) is founded. May 8 The Nagano earthquake leaves more than 8,600 people dead in Japan
Bahrain's ruler, Shaikh Mohamed bin Khalifa, signs a treaty with the British to prevent and combat the slave trade in the Arabian Gulf. May 31 - Second Treaty of Erzurum: the Ottoman Empire cedes Abadan Island to the Persian Empire. May - The Architectural Association School of Architecture is founded in London. June 1 - The first
congress of the Communist League is held in London. June 9 - Radley College, an English public school, is founded near Oxford as a High Anglican institution.[4] June - E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd, which becomes the northern England
supermarket chain Booths, is founded when tea dealer Edwin Henry Booth, 19, opens a shop called "The China House" in Blackpool. July 1 - The United States issues its first postage stamps. July 24: Mormons expelled from Illinois arrive at the Great Salt Lake in what is now Utah. July 24 - After 17 months of travel, Brigham Young leads 148 Mormons
pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, resulting in the establishment of Salt Lake City, July 26 - The nation of Liberia, founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent. July 29 - The Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tennessee. At the end of this year, only 15 law schools exist in the
 United States. August 12 - Mexican-American War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexican forces. August - Yale Corporation establishes the first graduate school in the United
States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1892). September 14 - Mexican resistance. September 30 - The Vegetarian Society is formed in the United Kingdom (it remains the oldest in the
world). October 12 - German inventors and industrialists Werner von Siemens and Johann Georg Halske found Siemens & Halske to develop the electrical telegraph. October 31 - Theta Delta Chi is founded as a social fraternity at Union College
Schenectady, New York. October - The last volcanic eruption of Mount Guntur in West Java occurs. November 3-29 - Sonderbund (an alliance of seven Catholic cantons) in a civil war, with a total of only 86 deaths. November 4-8 - James Young Simpson
discovers the anesthetic properties of chloroform and first uses it, successfully, on a patient, in an obstetric case in Edinburgh.[6] November 17 - The Battle of Um Swayya Spring takes place near a spring in Qatar, after a Bahraini force under Shaikh Ali bin Khalifa Deputy
Navy steam frigate HMS Avenger (1845) is wrecked on the Sorelle Rocks in the Mediterranean Sea with the loss of 246 lives and only eight survivors.[7] December 21 - Emir Abdelkader surrenders to the French in Algeria.[8] The Great Famine continues in Ireland. The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the railroad town of
Goldsborough, and the Wayne county seat is moved to the new town. Welfare in Sweden takes its first step with the introduction of the 1847 ars fattigvardförordning. Cartier, a luxury brand in France, is founded. January 7 - Caspar F.
Goodrich, American admiral (d. 1925) January 24 - Radomir Putnik, Serbian field marshal (d. 1917) January 28 - Dorus Rijkers, Dutch naval hero (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 4 - Remus von Woyrsch, German field marshal (d. 1920) February 5 - João Maria Correia Ayres de Campos, 1st
Count of Ameal, Portuguese politician and antiquarian (d. 1920) February 13 - Sir Robert McAlpine, Scottish builder (d. 1930) February 15 - Robert Fuchs, Austrian
composer (d. 1927) February 16 - Philipp Scharwenka, Polish-German composer (d. 1917) February 17 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) March 1 - Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1922) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 1 - Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1922) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 1 - Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1922) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 1 - Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1922) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 1 - Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 
1937) Cayetano Arellano, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines under the American Civil Government (d. 1920) March 4 - Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1904) March 11 - Sidney Sonnino, Prime Minister of Italy (d. 1922)[9] March 14 - Castro
Alves, Brazilian poet (d. 1871) March 18 - William O'Connell Bradley, American politician from Kentucky (d. 1914) March 23 - Edmund Gurney, British psychologist (d. 1889) April 2 - Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, British journalist, editor
(d. 1911) April 10 - Joseph Pulitzer, Hungarian-born journalist, newspaper publisher (d. 1911) April 15 - Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter, Polish Hasidic rabbi (d. 1934) May 7 - Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
(d. 1929) May 14 - Sir Frederick William Borden, Canadian politician (d. 1917) June 8 Oleksander Barvinsky, Ukrainian politician (d. 1916) June 11 - Dame Milicent Fawcett, British suffragist (d. 1929) June 16 - Luella Dowd Smith,
American educator, author, and reformer (d. 1941) Paul von Hindenburg Bram Stoker July 2 - Marcel Alexandre Bertrand, French geologist (d. 1907) July 9 - Wong Fei-hung, Chinese healer, revolutionary (d. 1915) July 13 - Damian Sawczak, Ukrainian judge (d. 1912) July 19 - Alexander Meyrick Broadley, British historian (d. 1916) July 20 Lord
William Beresford, Irish army officer, Victoria Cross recipient (d. 1935) July 25 - Paul Langerhans, German pathologist, biologist (d. 1888) August 3 - John Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, Canadian politician, Governor General (d. 1934) August 5 - Andrey Selivanov,
Russian general and politician (d. 1917) August 21 - Hale Johnson, American admiral (d. 1911) September 3 - Charles Stillman Sperry, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1911) September 3 - Charles Stillman Sperry, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 18 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 18 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 19 - John II Septem
businessman (d. 1925) September 22 - Enrique Almaraz y Santos, Spanish Catholic cardinal (d. 1922) September 30 - Wilhelmina Drucker, Dutch feminist (d. 1925) Maria Pia of Savoy Thomas F. Porter October 1 - Annie Besant, English women's rights
activist, writer and orator (d. 1933)[10] October 2 - Paul von Hindenburg, German field marshal, President of Germany (d. 1924) October 13 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1926) Maurice Bailloud, French general (d. 1921) October 14 - Wilgelm Vitgeft, Russian admiral (d. 1904) October 15 - Ralph Albert Blakelock,
American romanticist painter (d. 1919) October 16 - Maria Pia of Savoy, Queen consort of Portugal (d. 1911) October 17 - Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 17 - Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 17 - Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 17 - Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 17 - Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 18 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, and activist (d. 1935) Octobe
1914) October 30 Charlie Bassett, American sheriff (d. 1896) Thomas F. Porter, American politician, 32nd Mayor of Lynn, Massachusetts (d. 1927) November 1 - Dame Emma Albani, Canadian operatic soprano (d. 1930) November 2 - Georges Sorel, French socialist philosopher (d. 1922) November 6 - Ugo Balzani, Italian historian (d. 1916)
1928) November 30 - Afonso Pena, Brazilian president (d. 1909) December 1 - Agathe Backer-Grøndahl, Norwegian pianist, composer (d. 1912) December 9 - George Grossmith, English comic writer, critic (d. 1916) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d.
1923) December 18 - Augusta Holmès, French composer (d. 1903) December 21 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 29 - Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1902) Fanny Mendelssohn January 19 - Charles Bent, first Governor of
New Mexico Territory (b. 1799) (assassinated) February 3 - Marie Duplessis, French courtesan (b. 1824) February 5 - Luis José de Orbegoso, Peruvian general and politician, 11th and 12th President of Peru (b. 1795) March 9 - Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1799) March 3 - Charles Hatchett, English chemist (b. 1765)[12] April 21 - Barbara
Spooner Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce (b. 1777) April 30 - Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771) May 14 - Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1805) May 15 - Daniel O'Connell, Irish politician who promoted the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 (b. 1775) May 16 - Vicente Rocafuerte, 2nd
President of Ecuador (b. 1783) May 29 - Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal (b. 1766) June 11 - Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1785) June 11 - Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1786) June 11 - Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1786) Felix Mendelssohn July 7 - Thomas Carpenter, American glassmaker (b. 1752) July 16 - Karl Friedrich Burdach, German physiologist
(b. 1776) September 4 - František Vladislav Hek, Czech patriot (b. 1769) September 13 - Nicolas Oudinot, French marshal (b. 1767) October 22 Henriette Herz, German salonnière (b. 1764) Negus Sahle Selassie of Shewa (b. c. 1795) November 4 - Felix Mendelssohn,
German composer (b. 1809) November 18 - Zebulon Crocker, American congregationalist pastor (b. 1802) December 14 Dorothy Ann Thrupp, British psalmist (b. 1779) Manuel José Arce, Central American politician (b. 1787) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (b. 1803) Unknown: Jeanne Geneviève Labrosse, French balloonist
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Centuries 17th century 18th cen
Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the late 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman
numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the
environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined
the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger
historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in
the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Republic in
the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American
Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire
experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of
Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas
the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was
marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion
policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East
India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figure head. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo
Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin
Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and
1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle
of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy
1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession. French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the
Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's
population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711:
Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the
mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro
Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The
Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722
Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great
Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739:
Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739:
Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George
Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off
the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession
and First Carnatic War. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On
the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North American
chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol
and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in
India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat
the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing
hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish
the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India
Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770-1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Valmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état,
becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.
1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several
kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental
Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty.
1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the
combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is
abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of
Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases and mil
Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790:
Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1790) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789:
George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression
of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution Revolution Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution Revolution
1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as
5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the Population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in
Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796:
Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon
and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798-1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East
India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is
ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century inventions § 18
fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733:
Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald
Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning
Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of
Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775:
Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces
discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles discovers Charles have invented by Antoine Lavoisier
discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry, and begins modern chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century
in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first
version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers),
popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson
1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of
Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace
published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert
Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev
1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Woman by William Blake 1798: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by William Blake 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by
Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John
Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727
Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony
(Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by 
Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715-1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold.
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Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century external tools (link count transclusion count sorted list). See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1763 (links | edit) 1786 (links | edit) 1787 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 1864 (links | edit) 1865 (links | edit) 1866 ( edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1860 1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/18th century" Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookies Notice and our Privacy Policy. Common linux systems administrator skillsPython, 7%Windows, 5%Linux Servers, 4%Bash, 4%Red Hat, 4%OS, 3% Linux System Administration involves managing the operations of a Linux-based computer system. System administrators (or sysadmins) are the gatekeepers of the IT infrastructure, ensuring that all related hardware and software work reliably and securely. In this article, you will go through the basics of Linux systems effectively. Who is a Linux System Administrator? A Linux system administrator is someone responsible for maintaining, upgrading, and managing Linux servers or desktops. Their duties can range from installing and configuring software, managing Linux servers or desktops. Their duties can range from installing and configuring software, managing Linux servers or desktops. System Administrator These are some of the primary things that a Linux system administrator should know and understanding of the various Linux file systems used by Linux like Ext2, Ext3, and Ext4. Understanding the difference between these file systems is important so that one can easily perform tasks and partition disks or configure Linux file system Hierarchy (FHS) tells us about the location and structure of directories and files on a Linux system. It is important for managing system files effectively. 3. Managing Root/Super UserThe root user is the most powerful user on a Linux System because it has access to all the system files and directories. So, it is important for maintaining system security. 4. Basic Bash, and it is used for executing commands on the command-line interface. A Linux system administrator should have a basic understanding of the command of bash to perform tasks.5. Handling File, Directories and users is a critical part of Linux system administration. A system administration steps and users is a critical part of Linux system administration. to Start the Career as Linux System Administrator Becoming a Linux System Administrator requires a combination of technical skills, hands-on experience, and a clear learning path, here is how you can start -Install and learn to use Linux Users Group or Community for Support and HelpThe main role of the Linux Systems Administrator is to manage the operations like installing, observing the software and hardware systems and taking backup. And also have a good ability to describe an In-depth understanding of technical knowledge. Even freshman-level Professionals have great possibilities for the position of System Administrator with the yearly median salary of around INR 4-6 Lacs. Linux system administrators use a range of tools designed to streamline critical tasks such as monitoring, configuration, security, and troubleshooting: These tools help administrators track system performance and resource usage, ensuring systems run smoothly.top/htop: Displays real-time CPU, memory, and disk performance.nmon: A performance monitoring tool for detailed system stats. Managing users, groups, and permissions is vital for system security.adduser/useradd: Adds new users to the system.usermod: Modifies existing user accounts.passwd: Updates passwords for users.chmod/chown: Adjusts file permissions and ownership. These tools are used to install, update, and remove software packages.apt: For Debian-based systems (like Ubuntu).yum/dnf: For Red Hat-based systems (like CentOS or Fedora).zypper: For SUSE Linux.snap: Manages universal Linux packages. Administrators use these tools to manage and troubleshoot network connections and listening ports. Packages in a server.netstat/ss: Displays network connections and listening ports. Securing a Linux system is critical, and these tools assist in maintaining strong defenses.iptables/ufw: Configures firewalls to control incoming and outgoing traffic.fail2ban: Protects systems from brute-force attacks by banning IPs.SELinux/AppArmor: Provides mandatory access control for enhanced security.Admins manage filesystems and storage devices using these tools.lsblk: Lists information about storage devices and partitions.df/du: Monitors disk space usage.mount/umounts filesystems.rsync: Synchronizes files and directories across systems.controlling system services and processes is essential for stability.systemctl: Manages system services (start, stop, restart).ps: Lists running processes.kill: Terminates specific processes.cron: Automates scheduled tasks. To prevent data loss, administrators rely on these tools for backups.tar: Archives files into a single compressed file.rsync: Synchronizes data between systems or directories.dd: Creates exact copies of drives or partitions. Automation saves time by reducing manual work. Bash: The most commonly used Linux shell for scripting. Ansible: Automates server configurations and deployments.cron: Schedules scripts or commands to run automatically. ConclusionLinux system administration is a dynamic field requiring a mix of technical skills, problem-solving abilities, and continuous learning. Whether managing a small company's servers or a large data center, Linux system administrators play a critical role in the IT infrastructure of modern businesses. The journey to becoming a sysadmin might be challenging, but it's also rewarding, offering a career filled with opportunities to solve complex problems and make significant impacts. Linux/Unix Tutorial What is Linux Operating System LINUX Full Form - Lovable Intellect Not Using XP Difference between Linux Operating System How to Install Ubuntu on VirtualBox? How to Install Linux Mint? How to Install Kali Linux on Windows? How to Install Linux on Windows PowerShell Subsystem? How to Find openSUSE Linux Version? How to Find Commands Essential Unix Commands Essential Unix Commands How to Find openSustem? How to Find openSustem How Linux File Hierarchy Structure Linux File Hierarchy Structur Kernel Boots? Difference between Operating System and Kernel Module Program Linux Kernel Module Program Linux Loadable Kernel Module - Linux Device Driver Development Network configuration and troubleshooting commands in Linux How to configure network interfaces in CentOS? Command-Line Tools and Utilities For Network Management in Linux - Network Monitoring Tools Introduction to Linux Shell and Kernel? How to Create a Shell Scripting - Different types of Variables Bash Scripting - Introduction to Bash and Bash Scripting Bash Script - Define Bash Variables and its types Shell Scripting - Shell Scripting - Shell Scripting - Shell Scripting - Difference between Bash Script and Shell Scripting - Difference between Bash Script - Difference be manages the operations such as maintaining proper software, observing them, and even taking care of backup and hardware systems. It is recommended that before reading this article what is Linux System Administration. Here we have some basics of Linux System Administration. Some Basic Configurations Set the Hostname: Open terminal and enter the following command in order to change the hostname with the hostname with the hostname with the hostname with the keep. Setting up the time zone. Setting up the time zone in following command in order to change the hostname with the zone file with /etc/localtime to set the time zone. /etc/localtimeFile System and ManagementManaging files is the most important task in Linux as all devices, directories, and packages are just a type of file in Linux. 1. To know about File System Hierarchy 3. To get the difference between Linux and Windows File System read the article Windows vs Linux Below is the list of some file management commands in Linux: CommandDescriptioncdUsed to create new filesnanoA good text editor to edit filescpUsed to copy files and directories.mvUsed to move files and directories.mvUsed to mount a file system or a deviceYou can also read the file management in Linux from the article • Networking CommandsNetworking commands play an important role in system Administration and a good system Administrator must have good hands-on networking in Linux. CommandDescriptionrouteused to view and manipulate ip routing tables.pingUsed to send some packets to a server and receive them back in case of a good network connection tracerouteUsed to trace the path taken by the traffic.nslookupUsed for querying the Domain Name System to obtain domain name or IP address mapping, or other DNS records ifconfiguration of the network interfaces on your system to obtain domain name or IP address mapping, or other DNS records ifconfiguration of the network interfaces on your system to obtain domain name or IP address mapping, or other DNS records ifconfiguration of the network interfaces on your system to obtain domain name or IP address mapping, or other DNS records ifconfiguration of the network interfaces on your system to obtain domain name or IP address mapping, or other DNS records ifconfiguration of the network interfaces on your system to obtain domain name or IP address mapping, or other DNS records ifconfiguration discovering the network interfaces on your system to obtain a domain name or IP address mapping if the network interfaces on your system to obtain a domain name or IP address mapping if the network interfaces on your system to obtain a domain name or IP address mapping if the network interfaces on your system to obtain a domain name or IP address mapping if the network interfaces on your system to obtain a domain name or IP address mapping if the network interfaces on your system to obtain a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping it is not a domain name or IP address mapping MTU along this pathsshProvides a secure encrypted connection between two hosts over an insecure networktelnetUsed to transfer data to or from a server, using any of the supported protocols.scpUsed to securely copy files and directories between two locations over a network.wProvides a guick summary of every user logged into a computernet at used for performing any operation in Linux related to TCP, UDP, or UNIX-domain socketsnmapUsed for network connections both incoming and outgoing as well as viewing routing tables, interface statistics, etcipUsed to assign an address to a network interface and/or configure network interface parameters on Linux operating systems daministrator has to manage the users working on the system. Each user in Linux has a unique UID to identify the user. All information of the users is stored in /etc/passwd file and all hashed passwords are stored in /etc/shadow file. There are basically 2 types of user in Linux on the basis of their rights to access. Superuser or AdministratorGeneral users Each user may or may not be a part of a group which is a collection of users. To learn more about users in Linux go through the article Users in Linux System Administration. Here is a list of commands that are used to manage users. Command their respective settingsuseraddUsed to add a new users and sudoUsed to change the user and work with rootchangeUsed to change the user's aging/expiry informationgroupdelUsed to delete a groupgpasswdUsed to change password of groupgroupmodUsed to modify group and its settingsgroupaddUsed to modify group and its settings Group Management in Linux System Diagnostics/Monitor Performance of the system and even to monitor the performance of the system and even to monitor the system and even the system and even to monitor the processes.vmstatUsed to get information about processes, memory, paging, block IO, disk, and CPU schedulinglsofUsed to determine the cause of load of each processiostatUsed to monitor IO devices loadingnmonIt displays performance about the CPU, MEMORY, NETWORK, DISKS, FILE SYSTEM, NFS, TOP PROCESSES, RESOURCES, AND POWER MICRO-PARTITIONReading and Analysing LogsA good system Administrator must have an idea of how to read and manage logs as they give a lot of crucial and required information. CommandDescriptiondmesgUsed to print the message buffer of the kerneltailUsed to print details from the log files located in the folder /var/logjournalctlUsed to read systemd logs Linux/Unix Tutorial What is Linux Operating System LINUX Full Form - Lovable Intellect Not Using XP Difference between Linux How to Install Arch Linux How to Install Arch Linux in VirtualBox? Fedora Linux Operating System How to install Ubuntu on VirtualBox? How to Install Linux Mint? How to Install Linux on Windows? How to Install Linux On Windows PowerShell Subsystem? How to Install Linux File System Linux File Hierarchy Structure Linux Directory Structure Linux Kernel Module Program Linux Kernel Module Program Linux Kernel Module Program Linux Kernel Module Program Linux Loadable Research Linu commands in Linux How to configure network interfaces in CentOS? Command-Line Tools and Utilities For Network Management in Linux Shell and Kernel? How to Create a Shell Script in linux Shell Scripting - Different types of Variables Bash Scripting - Introduction to Bash and Bash Script and Shell Scripting - Interactive Shell Scripting - Interactive Shell Scripting - Shell Scripting - Shell Scripting - Interactive Shell Scripting - Interactive Shell Scripting - Shell Scripting - Shell Scripting - Interactive Shell Scripting - Interact Difference Between echo "\$SHELL' Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. 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